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charged these functions is known to us all. As an engineer he has stood high in his profession, and, in conformity with a principle which he has urged on his colleagues, he has never allowed himself to fall out of touch with its practical side. As a teacher and a writer on technical subjects he has had the power to make intelligible and clear the abstrusest of problems, and outside the class room he has not lost touch with his pupils. As an administrator even his colleagues know his promptitude, his patience, his considerateness, his remarkable sympathy with the students.

But behind and above all these activities has been to us ever the loftiness of his character and the exceptional breadth of his culture. He has been not more engineer than poet; and his love of literature, his sensitiveness to art, his fine ethical enthusiasm, his rare modesty and courtesy, have set their mark on all his work, on all his views. In his teaching there has been nothing of the pedagogue, in his administration nothing of the martinet. We shall remember him, as do his students, primarily as man, as friend; and, while we lose him with regret, we rejoice with him in the new freedom to which he brings such rich resources.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF PREHISTORIC STUDIES IN FRANCE

THIS school enters on its second year of activity in July, 1922, under the joint auspices of the Archeological Institute of America and the American Anthropological Association. It makes its appeal for students on the same footing as the American schools at Athens, Rome, Jerusalem and Santa Fé.

Both men and women are admitted either for the period of one year or for a shorter one. The work is divided into three parts: excavations in a Paleolithic site given the school by Dr. Henri-Martin, of Paris, to last about three months; excursions in fall and spring to the most famous caves, rock-shelters and neolithic sites of France. These include the Dordogne, the Pyrenees and the megaliths of Brittany. The last six months or so of work in Paris include lectures freely offered by the Ecole d'Anthropologie, museum excursions under the lead of the director of the school and library research.

For those who enter for the whole year, two

scholarships are offered for competition, one of five thousand and one of two thousand francs; the former will suffice to keep a student through the year in France, if he can pay his way thither and back. There may be established a small loan fund, and there are occasional opportunities of earning money abroad while continuing work, but this method is not advised. At the end of the year a certificate is awarded, and a thesis should be written and presented by the student.

The excavations have this advantage that the students get into the ground themselves and do their own picking, for it is this rather than digging. Their duty is to learn what they are looking for and to understand it when found.

Flint implements, bones of the reindeer, horse, bison and mammoth occur, and many of them bear marks of contemporary work with flint implements; this is rather a "specialty" of the site of La Quina, where the American site is situated.

It is hoped that many will take advantage of this offer, and apply for entry to the school. All such applications as well as those for the scholarships should be sent as soon as possible to

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THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AT THE ST. LOUIS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR the third consecutive year the subject of the history of science received the attention of the members of the American Historical Association at their recent annual meeting at St. Louis. The session especially devoted to the subject took the form of a luncheon conference at which Professor Lynn Thorndike of Western Reserve University presided. Interesting informal addresses were given by Professor James H. Breasted, director of the Haskell Oriental Museum of the University of Chicago, on the state of research concerning the science of ancient Egypt; by Professor Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University, on the opportunities for research in the history of

science in European libraries; and by Professor Archer B. Hulbert, of Colorado College, on American history and the natural sciences. Further discussion followed, and it was proposed that the association establish a committee to facilitate the photographing of material in European manuscripts for the use of investigators in this country. The question was also raised of the relations between the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Historical Association. The fact that this year the two bodies are to meet, respectively, at Boston and New Haven should provide the opportunity for a joint session or sessions on the history of science and perhaps for future common action or cooperation.

Papers of interest to students of the history of science also were read at other sessions at St. Louis. At the conference in Medieval History Professor Louis J. Paetow, of the University of California, treated of "The Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries in the History of Culture," and Professor Lynn Thorndike, of "Guido Bonatti, an Astrologer of the Thirteenth Century mentioned by Dante," while at the conference on the History of Civilization Professor Breasted gave an account of the new Edwin Smith Medical Papyrus.

REPORT ON MEMBERSHIP OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE following tabulations present the status of membership in the association at the ends of the fiscal years 1920 and 1921, and on January 14, 1922. The tabulation for 1920 is incomplete on account of incomplete records, the present system of records not having been installed till the spring of 1920.

	At end of fiscal year 1920 (Sept. 30, 1920)	At end of fiscal year 1921 (Sept. 30, 1921)
Active life and sustaining members.....	353	349
Annual members in good standing	9,649	9,811
Total of members in good standing.....	10,002	10,160
Members in arrears for one year.....	993	682
Members in arrears for two years.....	447	705
Total of members on roll	11,442	11,547

Loss in membership during the fiscal year:	
Dropped at beginning of fiscal year (more than two years in arrears ¹).....	447
By death.....	44
By resignation.....	326
Total loss	817
Total gain in membership (new members):	
Sustaining members.....	1
Life members.....	11
Annual members	910
Total gain.....	922
Net gain in membership.....	105
Loss from October 1, 1921, to January 14, 1922:	
Dropped October 1, 1921.....	705
By death.....	46
By resignation.....	220
Total loss	971
Gain from October 1, 1921, to January 14, 1922:	
Reinstatements	16
New life members.....	11
New annual members.....	870
Total gain	897
Net loss from October 1, 1921, to January 14, 1922.....	74
Total of members on roll January 14, 1922 (11,547 less 74).....	11,473
Total of members in good standing January 14, 1922.....	8,381
Associates for the second Toronto meeting (not included above).....	247

It is to be noted that there were 158 more members in good standing on September 30, 1921, than there were on the preceding September 30, and that the total enrollment was greater on the latter date by 105. The total enrollment suffered a sudden decrease (of 705) on October 1, 1921, by the dropping of the names of all whose period of arrearage became over two years on that date, and this loss has since been increased, by deaths and resignations, to 971. To offset this, 881 new members were enrolled up to January 14, and 16 members were reinstated.

It is gratifying to note that the annual dues have been paid much more promptly this year than ever before. Of the 11,473 individuals whose names were on the roll January 14, 8,381 had paid their dues for the current year and were therefore in good standing.

BURTON E. LIVINGSTON,
Permanent Secretary.

¹As provided in By-Laws, Article X.